REGISTERED No. L-1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,956.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

783

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Straits Corr..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 9 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	6 „
Third and succeeding	4 „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

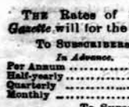
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S CANARA, 1903 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 27th October 1877, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle in the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 25th October 1877, at 4 p. m. for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSRAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th October 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Smith, on TUESDAY, the 23rd October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	.... £4	Return Tickets.
Suez	36	23	 8	
Port Said	38	24	 9	
Messina	50	34	 14	
Naples	50	34	 14	
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	50	34	 14	
Marseilles	52	35	 14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.

INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 18.8.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 29th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp

Price—Four Annas.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply

FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

ALSO of superior Moulmein 1st Class and Rangoon 2nd Class Teak Scantlings.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SUMATRA	3468	450	C. Anderson	29th Oct.
(s) KHIVA	2899	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D Gay	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	G. C Barne	19th do.
BANGALORE	2903	500	N. W Hazelwood	26th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W Barratt	10th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

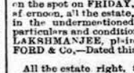
STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. at 3 p. m.
TEHERAN	2389	400	A. H Johnson	13th Nov, do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3700	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SUDANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. at their Auction room :

5 cases white ground prints,
1 case 18 pairs superior cut decanters,
1 „ albums and glass inkstands,
5 „ white jaconets,
2 „ superior gentlemen's boots and shoes of different leathers.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 40, Meadows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., by the mutual consent of the mortgagee Jestonjee Muncherjee Doctor, and on account of the Mortgagor, Nowrojee Munchejee Meethiwala, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Fort, on the south side of the Heerwadi-pore, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No 4, and bounded as follows :—on the east by Razinbaro Canda's property on the west by Rustomjee Jamsedjee's property, on the south by Heerjeebhoy Byramjee Colah's property, and on the north by the public road.

For further particulars, apply to

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

The undersigned are instructed by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of the firm of Assanund Anundass, the following parcels of pearls :—

1 parcel	390	pearls	115 chows.
1 „	676	„	110 „
1 „	881	„	90 „
1 „	2022	„	125 „
1 „	small	„	38 „
1 „	„	„	25 „
1 „	565	button pearls	8 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BRASS WIRE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst nt, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of the purchaser Cassum Abdool Rahim n.

21 000 lbs. of brass wire, Nos. 8 to 30.

SALE of Superior 1st class Moulmein and 2nd class Rangoon Teak Scantlings.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder to close consignees, &c.

150 second-class Rangoon Teak Squares.

80 first-class Moulmein Teak Squares and at the Mazagon Dareekhana.

20 tons first class Teak Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

NOTICE OF SALE.

High Court, Bombay—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, Suit No 461 of 1877.

Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzder ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Eduljee Birdy ..... Defendant.

Under instructions of the plaintiff in the above suit and in pursuance of the decree made therein on the 1st of October instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the spot on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff in the undermentioned immovable property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE, plaintiff's attorney, or to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.—Dated this 18th day of October 1877.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers

All the estate right, title and interest whatever the same may be, of the said plaintiff in the piece of land with the buildings standing thereon, situated on the west side of and fronting the Dhobitalao or Breach Candy Road, within the Bhooleshwar Sub-district, outside the Fort in Bombay, measuring about two hundred and forty-seven square yards, and bearing No 24 and 2 in the books of the Collector of House Assessment, which was formerly in the occupation of Meeya Mahomed Hoosein bin Nizmoodin Cambekar, and thereafter in the occupation of the said plaintiff, and afterwards in the occupation of the defendant, who had agreed to purchase the same, and which is now a ruin in the possession of the plaintiff, which is bounded on the north partly by a public passage and partly by a passage belonging to Eduljee Shapoorjee Mehta, on the east by the said Dhobitalao or Breach Candy Road, on the south by the Dhobitalao Second Street, and on the west by land belonging to Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia.

SUPERIOR OLEOGRAPHS IN GILT FRAMES.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, without reserve a consignment of superior oleograph just received, representing interrupted sledging party, boy with dog, little disobedients, grape gathering, Oriental Roman, Northern and German girls, lake of Vierwaldstaedt, Rochenbach, King and Queen of Hearts, Cape Noel, Grandpapa and Mamma Teaching at Night and Morning, Harem Scene, Last Sign of Life, First Service, Must Lesson, Seven Mountains Girl with Cat, Kiss Hand, Emperor and Crown Prince of Germany, Italian Girl, They are Coming, Donnawelbche.., Landscapes, Battles of Spichern and Woerth, and many other subjects. Now on view.

MCEWAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms, on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m. A consignment of this excellent and now well known beer, just landed E. S. S. Europa, consisting of—

165 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
45 casks each 7 dozen pints.

In small convenient loss to suit the requirements of purchasers

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable ground with Bungalows, at Punchgunny

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Punchgunny on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November 1877, several lots of valuable cultivatable ground with houses at Punchgunny, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Chesson.

LOT. No. 1

A large piece of ground situated at Punchgunny well stocked with fruit and other trees admeasuring 29 acres and 15 goontas or thereabouts, with a large pucca built and tiled house, known by the name of "Tortness" with 14 rooms and veranda on both sides and two cooking and six servants room attached and three other cutcha built chuppered houses.

LOT. No. 2.

A piece of ground with large trees, and surrounded on all sides by a stone wall, admeasuring 3 acres and 33 goontas or thereabouts, and situated at Punchgunny, opposite the Post Office, on the high road to Mahableshwar.

LOT. No. 3.

A piece of ground admeasuring 3 goontas adjoining the Lot No 2.

LOT No. 4.

A piece of ground admeasuring 15 acres or thereabouts, situate in the village of Kassumb near Punchgunny.

LOT. No. 5.

A piece of ground admeasuring 5 acres or thereabouts, adjoining the lot No 4.

Also on the same day at the "Tortness," a quantity of house hold furniture consisting of tables, chairs, sideboard, teapoys chiffoniers, couch-es, cots, chest of drawers, &c.

The sale of the furniture will commence at 9 o'clock p. m. and that of the landed properties at 3 o'clock P. M.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ..... Re. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

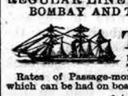
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE First Class Steamer ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch the following First Class Steamers with excellent accommodation for Passengers from Bombay to Trieste on the subsequent dates :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P	
S.S. AUSTRIA	3200	400	on 30th Nov. 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3500	400	on 21st Dec. „
S.S. POLLUCE	4211	250	on 16th Jan. 1878.

A Steamer on the 5th of February 1878.

„ 25th „ 1878.

All the above steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess. Through tickets to Constantinople and via Suez by Rail to Alexandria issued.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, October 22, 1877.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN desirous of playing in the above are requested to send their names to the "PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS. Entrance Rs 5. First Prize, Two of Roberts'a Champion Billiard Cues, in handsome case. No entries will be received after 6 p.m. on SATURDAY next, 27th instant. The Drawing will take place at 9 p.m. the same evening. The games will be 500 up. The last two left in will play the best of three games of 2000 up, the winner, receiving a start of 750 points in 1,000, will have to play Mr. John Roberts for a handsome Silver Cup.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 o'clock p.m. at the Offices of the Chamber :—1 To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. 2 To sanction the scale of Landing Charges recommended by the Special Committee appointed to revise it.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON.
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, October 20, 1877.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report upon the audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to 1st proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer & Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, Nicol's Building, Oct. 20, 1877.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices.	Qts per doz. Rs.	a.
BARSAC		19	0
SAUTERNE		23	8
HAUT SAUTERNE		31	8
CHABLIS		18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,

in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

(Extract from the Lancet.)

We have examined the stock of Hungarian Wines in the cellars of Mr. Max Greger, of 7, Mincing Lane, the agent of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, for introducing the Hungarian Wines to the notice of English consumers. These Wines, offered to the consumer through the direct agency of the representative of the growers, are well worthy of the attention of the public and the profession. Hungary is the next great Wine-producing country to France, and the export of her Wines to that country is largely increasing. A great deal of Hungarian Wine is also sold in this country under the false title of French and Portugues Wines better known to ordinary Wine drinkers. But they should need no such recommendation. We found in Mr. Max Greger's cellars, Wines which can favourably compare with the highest class of French and Rhenish Vintages. Amongst Red dinner Wines, the Carlowitz (dry and selected) and amongst White Wines, the Somlau and white Edenburg (selected) are remarkable for excellence of flavour, for delicacy, and for soundness. Many of the Hungarian Wines of high alcoholic standard, and for all manufacturing purposes are for ordinary consumption, they are by far more worthy of notice than most of the common and adulterated French Wines offered at equal prices. A considerable quantity of Hungarian Wine is sold in England as *Port Wine* and as *Bordeaux Wine*; but there can be no reason why they should not be known in their own names. The Hungarian Wines are particularly rich in phosphoric acid, and are generally richer in alcohol than the Bordeaux Wines. The dietetical powers of these Wines are of a high order, and *are commend to the Medical profession the pure Wines of Hungary as specially worthy of notice.*

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for these Wines, now in such great favour in Europe, and to introduce them in India will supply sample cases containing 1 dozen assorted kinds.

Red.	per dozen.	White.	per dozen.
No. 1 Hau	17 0	No. 9 Bukator	20 0
„ 6 Carlowitz	20 0	„ 14 Ruster Dry	36 0
„ 25 „	25 0	„ 16 Ofner Ausless	24 0
„ 31 Ofner Ausless	24 8	„ 39 Ofner Ausless	24 8
And other kinds		„ 30 Sparkling	37 8
White Crown Tokay, 1854 Vintage			78 0

No. 6 Carlowitz in Octaves 7½ dozen ..... Rs. 125

„ qr. casks 15 „ 240

Also Max Greger's "Generosa" Sherry (Spanish) qr. casks Rs. 275. Octaves Rs. 160.

Full Price Lists on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a House in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to "M. S.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, a PAIR of ELECTROPLATED ENTREE DISHES, quite new, lately got from Home, cost £6. Price Rs. 50. Apply "V. O. P.," *Bombay Gazette*.

REQUIRED, a COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER and MILLINER, a Parisienne preferred. Address MADAME LINES, Lucknow.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the Volunteer Hall, Byculla, on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 9 p. m. Volunteers in Uniform. Tickets at Door.

FOR SALE, 2 First-Class Chronometers, 1 First-Class Dolland's Telescope, 1 First-Class Lunar Sextant ; all by the best makers. Apply to FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, 9, Forbes Street.

TO LET, from 1st November, the COOL and SPACIOUS OFFICES, overlooking Back Bay, lately in the occupation of Messrs. CLASON & Co. Apply to WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

BUNGALOW in MARINE LINES, lately occupied by the Revd. D. C. BOYD, TO BE LET for about three months from the 15th November. Apply to "M. M.," care of this paper.

WANTED, for the WARD-ROOM MESS of H. M. S. UNDAUNTED, a STEWARD, who must produce satisfactory testimonials. Apply to MESS CATERER on board

WANTED, by a respectable European, a Situation as Clerk, Accountant or Storekeeper. First-class Testimonials and Security to the extent of One Thousand Rupees can be given. Address "A. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a light OPEN BOAT from 17 to 20 feet long, TO ROW and SAIL. Must be WELL-FINISHED. Send full particulars and price to "B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SUITABLE for a Pleader's Office, or a Doctor's Dispensary. TO BE LET, three stories of House, No. 75, Fort, at the entrance of Bazaar Gate Street, nearly opposite Saklatwalla's Shops. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to GOKULDAS JUGMOHANDAS.

DUTCH BUTTER in 2 lb. Tins Rs. 2 each ; Swiss Condensed Milk 8 As. per Tin ; Milk and Cocoa 10 As. per Tin. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The Company's wholesale

QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL AND PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR OCTOBER 1877.

In the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical Friends and Constituents throughout India, to whose notice, and that of the Profession generally, we submit the following considerations :—

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

Our special Pharmaceutical Preparations are known throughout India, and are included in the daily Materia Medica of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty.

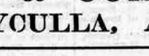
The rates will be found very moderate, and Indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all Indents entrusted to us.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.



WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9	4	9	8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9	12	10	0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11	12	12	0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13	8	14	0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Galls.	8	8	9	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215	8	234	0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Galls.	7	8	8	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180	4	195	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, July 1877.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended			Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	„ 350
Do.	„ Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	„ 330
Do.	„ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality		Do.	„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			„ 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „ 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time	Rs. 30 each
Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	„ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	„ 550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY,

JUST received per s. s. "Gwalior" a magnificent Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS.

LADIES' GUARD CHAINS.

LADIES' VICTORIA CHAINS.

LADIES' NECKLET CHAINS

In 15 and 18-Carat Gold. Each Chain is stamped with the "Hall Mar'k" and those which can conveniently allow it, are stamped on each link.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing 46 Patterns, will be sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

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MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY
of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.

TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.
OFFICE SUNDRI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND OCT. 1877.

REUTER'S closing telegrams of Saturday's date convey very little information beyond what we have already noticed in our report of Saturday.

Consols were unaltered at 96, but French Rentes had advanced from 106 to 106¼. The quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper were the same as on Friday, and the only alteration in the weekly prices for Indian Exchange Bank shares was a decline of 10s. per share in Chartered.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 52d. per oz, but private telegrams, it is said, report some difficulty in buying at the price. Exchange on India 60 days sight remains at 1s. 9d. per Rupee.

Respecting Cotton the only fresh intelligence is Reuter's New York telegram of Saturday. Ready Mid. Uplands remained unchanged at 11¼ cents., but futures were ¼ cent. higher, January shipment being quoted at 11¼ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the American ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Saturday's Receipts.....	22,000	26,000	30,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	420 000	662,000	590,000

The chief importance of these figures is the fact that we begin another week with a falling off as compared with last year, and every day in this way tends to confirm the belief that the present deficiency in receipts signifies a short crop.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes in the different accounts :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	7,36,781
Do " Branches	Dec.	49 481
Other Deposits	Inc.	11,43,931
Government Securities	Dec.	28, 8i
Loans	Dec.	55,10i
Bills Discounted	Dec.	1,05,488
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	38,945
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	20,79,43i

These movements are decidedly favourable and the position of the Bank as it now stands would warrant a return to a lower rate of discount. The action of the directors, however, will probably be more guided by the requirements of Government and the advices from Calcutta than purely local influences, and it is impossible there fore to form any definite idea as to the probable course of the market.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet, as regards the extent of business done, but rates have been somewhat irregular. The Banks have made no change in their buying quotations, but in selling, while indifferent drawers of demand at Saturday's rate, they have been willing to accept a partial advance of 1-16d. for 6 months sight. In all probability the desire is to await the re-opening of business in Calcutta to-morrow morning before operating to any extent, and as there must be a larger business doing there than here we must again expect to revert to previous state of affairs,—being guided by the Calcutta advices from day to day. We quote on London :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 1-16d. per Rs. (weak.)
Do. at 6 months sight	1s. 9 11-16d. to 3d. "
Credits, " 3 " "	1s. 9 11-16d. "
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9¾d. "

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and quotations remain as before, 3 32 per cent. premium for demand and 1½ to 1¾ per cent. discount for 60 days sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet but steady at previous values. Fours, Rs. 93⅜ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94 ; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

SHARES.—Only a limited business has been done and the market in a general way may be called unaltered. Bank- and Land Companies are all as last quoted, and in Press shares the only fluctuation is an improvement of Rs. 5 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving shares are not active and the general feeling is quiet. We quote a decline of Rs. 15 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 10 in Hindustan, Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, and Rs 2½ in Nursey, while Jewraz Balloo are R. 1 5 and Khutao Mucconjee and Mazagon Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON to-day has been very firm and some small purchases of half-pressed Wudwan by the local mills are reported at fully previous rates, although for export we have not heard of anything being done. Some slight enquiry is said to have been manifested for New Oomra for February delivery, but without, so far as we have heard, leading to actual business.

LINSEED is firm and sligh ly higher. The supplies coming to hand by rail, as compared with the receipts of the past three months, are fairly liberal, and these have attracted buyers. For Indian parcels we quote ready Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-9 per cwt. Rapeseed is not coming forward freely and quotations may be called nominal at Rs. 7 6 to Rs. 7 8 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are as dull as ever. For Liverpool the one Steamer on the berth is booking small lots of cargo at £1 10 per ton and the Anchor Line Steamer "Europa" is reported to have engaged 1,000 tons cargo from Kurrachee to Liverpool at £2, taking the balance of her cargo here at current rates. The Madras (s.s.) has been fixed for London with 1,000 tons at £2 per ton and concessions For the Mediterranean ports £1-5 is the quotation, but the Rubattino line is reported to have engaged about 3,000 tons for February, March and April shipment at £2 5 to £2 7 6 per ton. By sail there is no enquiry of any kind, and a local steamer has been offering to-day at 35s. for U.K. or Continent with concessions and commission for December loading without finding a charter.

Piece Goods are quiet with only a moderate business doing from the bazaar, and as usual on mail day next to nothing passing from first hands.

Coals continue firm but unchanged, no sales to arrive being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi nal p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	620
B k of Bombay	20,000	500	all	6 do.	691½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank o Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	..	2,000	1,700	..	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.ct	1,100
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.c.	2,350
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	87
Commungiur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.a.	1,550
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45 p.c*	1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	200	all	15 p.c*	250 xd
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.c*	120
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.c*	815
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.c*	965
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	630
Dharamsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.c*	935
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,200	1,000	all	125 p.c*	1,175
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.c*	1,185
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.c.	1,030
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	750	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.c*	955
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,100
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.c*	880
Madras Spinning	400	1,25=	all	Nil	850
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.c*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	32½
Mandvis S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	367
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	6?p.c*	1 285
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,175
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	960
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	600	2,000	all	..	880
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.c*	847½
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.c*	740
Princes' Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,1?5 xd
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	880
Soundercas Spinning	600	1,000	all	50 p.c.	86 xd
Do do. ½ Share	600	1,000	250	125 p.c.	2 5
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	990
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	

*Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	25	805
Freve Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.c.	95
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	600
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	0 do.	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218 3/0		5 p. c.	281
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20 13/ 14/6		do.	26
Ditc	..	£20 6/ 7 8		do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21 13/1		do.	32*
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,1?0
Do. New Shares.	..	£18 19/9 9/15		do.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	180	5,000	2,500	150 p.a.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	915
Albert Ginning Co.	200	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	360
Bellasis	175	1,000	all	60	610
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.a.	415
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	42 do	175
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	do	74
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	6 0
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dholler P. and G. Co.	600	1,000	all	15 do	220 xd
East India Press Co.	382	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	5? do	1,00
French Press Co.	300	2,000	all	60 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	1,400	100	do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	350	40 do	305
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	325
Semple Press Co.	400	250	750	6 do	412
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	560

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	2?½p.a.	1,930
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	60	1,000	all	?0 p. a.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ltd.	5?0	500	3?0	36 p. a.	290 xd
Malabar Company, Ltd	1,150	200	100	7½ p. t.	6.
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	1? p. c.	25
Treach Wood Co.	1,200	500	all	12 p. c.	530
Vegas Patent Slip Co	2,00.	250	all	¼ p.	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 20th October as compared with the statement issued on the 13th October :—

LIABILITIES.	13th Oct. Rs.	20th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,18,081	59,59,782
Do. do. do. at Branches.	12,46 973	11,97,4?9
Other Deposits	1,22,17,1 9	1,33,61,040
Post Bills	52,321	51,?61
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,?7,769	5,33,935
	3,13,40,203	3,32,?2,129
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,95,582	27,95,582
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	16 27,086	16,13,742
Loans on Security of do. do.	55,31,?86	55,76,782
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,?70	9,885
Bills Discounted	91,33,?53	90,?5,5?4
Stamps	5,522	5,650
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,30,124	
Amount applied in reduction	,,1,75,000	
Bullion	3,55,124	3,55,124
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,57 013	1,55,057
" and Currency Notes	1,15 74,?36	1,?5 54,174
	3,13,40,203	3,32,?2,129

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. KOINA, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, in ballast.

THE SHIP WHITE STAR, 2,077 tons, Captain T. Funnell, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE SHIP CAMRADALE, 1,212 tons, Captain J. McDermid, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s. s. BEN VORLICH, 984 tons, Captain T. Evans, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calicut (October 19th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Kinsman, Mr. J. C. Pinto, and forty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 550 tons, Captain T. P. Neiller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (October 19th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Kinsman, Mr. J. C. Pinto, and forty-seven deck passengers.

THE MAGGIE E. SEED, 1 365 tons, Captain C. Whitting, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (June 25th), with a cargo of 2,023 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 550 tons, Captain T. P. Neiller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (October 19th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Kinsman, Mr. J. C. Pinto, and forty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain J. C. Short, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Revd. Mr H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Shapoorjee, Mr. Constable Burns, J Britto (murderer), and fourteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons Captain J. L. Shedl will sail to-day for Katty-war Coast, Persian Gulf, and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Major Reeves and servant, Mr. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. and Mr. G. H Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rason, and two hundred deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain J. E. Wilber, sailed yesterday for London, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—

For Lisbon—Mr and Mrs J Filner and three children.
For London—Mr Reid, Police Inspector,
For Aden—Seven deck passengers.
For Jeddah—Five hundred and twelve pilgrims.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO, AND CO.'s s. s. ARABIA, 1,020 tons, Captain G. B. Serra, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Genoa (September 24th), via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—15 barrels and 748 packages brandy, 40 packages champagne, 50 boxes corks, 7 packages fruits 8 packages liqueurs, 6 cases sardines, 21 boxes butter, 13 packages goods, and 1 case paper. From Marseilles, 50 cases vermouth, 1 case liquor 1 box wine, and 18 packages merchandize. From Genoa.—14 boxes piecegoods, 32 cases papers, 20 cases beer, 10 packages sulphur, 13 packages piano, and 11 packages goods. From Leghorn.—11 packages marble-stones, 3,938 slabs marbles, 27 cases dry fruits, 2 cases marbles, and 4 packages goods. From Naples.—12 cases wine, and 1 case effects. From Messina—3 barrels wine 2 barrels oil, and 2 cases provision. From Porsaid—2 cases hats, and 9 copper pots. From Suez.—2 packages copper pots. From Aden.—127 packages cotton, 3 bags sugar, 11 cases silk, 23 packages goods, 270 bags pumice, and 216 bags grain.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Arabia (s)	Serra	Genoa, Sept 24.
22	Calcutta (s)	Neiler	Kurrachee, Oct 19.
	Euphrates (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Sept 27.
	Agra (s)	Cushing	Liverpool, July 2.
	Maggie E. Seed	Whiting	Shield, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	Southampton.
	Koina (s)	Morrison	P. Gulf.
	Patna (s)	Wither	London, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Euphrates, Sheill, K Coast, P Gulf and Kurrachee.
Ship Camdale, McDiarid, to Calcutta.
Ship White Star, Funnell, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Madras, to London.
Steamer Thibet, to China.
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa.
Steamer Europa, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
18	Mecca (s)	Henderson	Moulmein, Oct 11.
	Africa (s)	Peterson	Bombay, Oct 8.
	Palm (s)	Gibb	Tuticorin, Oct 9.
	Hellespont (s)	Calloway	Nangasaki, Oct 13.
	Star of Persia	Mahood	London, July 18.
	Inveravon	Thomas	Bombay, Sept 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 18—Steamers Sirius, Reliance, Lumley Castle, and Hydaspes.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Star of Persia—11th October, British ship Sierra Madrona in lat 14 30 : long 89 40 E same day an American ship showing J R L V), and several vessels at the head of the Bay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s—25 kegs iron nails, Noormahamed Bharmulla.

Menzaleh s—25 cases whiskey, Manuckjee Bhicajee
Teheran s—8 cases candles and 1 case sherry H E H Noormahamed ; 4 cases cochineal, He to da Tyebjee ; 6 cases cochineal, Ghellabhoy Howjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—25 cases sm king pipes, Abdoolhoosein Goolamho osein

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—445 cwts colr yarn. Thoomsee Khatsee, 33⅓ colr yarn ; Moolje Jaitha and Co ; 65 cwts wheat ; Parsa, Hobart and Co ; 70 hundred cwts wheat, Wooner Hasoom ; 6 bales hemp, A Munchrijee ; 100 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadas ; 1 bale rags, Peeroz Wookeel da ; 100 bales rags and 3 bales cotton waste, Goculdas Colli nice ; 23 bales cotton, Canjee Ayendjee ; 30 bales wool, Framjee Pestonjee ; 50 bales wool Gopal an T olleedas ; 3 bales wool, Moledina Mo man ; 225 bales wool, Nursey Khatt w ; 30 bales wool, Jewaraj Premjee ; 85 bales wool Dossabhoy Fallonjee Cama ; 50 bales hemp, A Munchrijee ; 40 bales hemp, Merwanjee and Co ; 80 bales rags, Gordhan Lilladhur ; 234 cwts colr yarn, Verabhoy Hemraj ; 75 cwts colr yarn, Joosub Ha ji ; 82 bales rags, Eljee Dossa ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co ; 94 bales wool Khadedas Hurakchy ; 15 bales cotton, Esmail Adboel Rehman ; 900 cwts wheat, Oomer Hasoon.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—24 cwts E teeth, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy ; 83 bundles E teeth Gurib Gurveh ; 24 bales leather, P and O S N Co ; 19 chest shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 5 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 5 cases shawls, Tarachund Gunshamdas 35 cases cases shawls, Luckimdass Khoosaldas and Co ; 4 cases shawls, Sassoon David 8 cases shawls, L Bholanath ; 2 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co

Madras s—20 cwts coffee, Hurry Rajee ; 43 cwts deer horns, Ahmed Haji Essa ; 70 cwts deer horns, Joosub Mahamed ; 32 cwts buffalo horns, C N Gomes and Co ; 151 cwts buffalo horns and 9 bales skins, G Reiff and Co ; 27 bales hides, Dharumsey Veljee ; 25 bales hides, Veljee Lalljee ; 20 bales hides, Dharsee Hurjee ; 2 bales carpets, 19 bales skins and 25 bales hides, Birchael Forbes and Co ; 19 bales hides and 16 bales skins, Ahmed Saheb bin A Rehmon and Co ; 3 bales hides and 12 bales skins, Esmail Rassool ; 185 cwts gall, Mooljee Gokuljee ; 23 bales hides, Ebrem Hajee Huroon ; 6 bales hides and 70 cwts buffalo horns, Peerbhoy Damjee

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—203 cwts buffilo hoarns, A Blaschech and Co ; 2,100 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Europa s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—747 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 55 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jaumbhaee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·857
Temperature of the Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	·733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—5)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	78·6
General Direction of wind	NNE, SE, SSE, WSW, W
"	WNW, NW, NNW, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	171
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	6·31
" year	69·81

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 20.

Hodnett, Capt. Bengal 54th Regt, from leave, from England.
Keilly, Lieut. Bombay 17th Regt N I, on duty, from Surat.
Buffort, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 21.

Sinclair, Lieut, Bombay 25th K O Borders, from leave, from Poona.
Barron Surg, Bombay I M D on duty, from Kirkee.
Gilbert Cooper, Col Bombay D J A on leave, from Poona.
Hennell, Capt, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 21.

Moore, Lieut Madras "A", to rejoin, to Cannanore.
Hodnett, Capt, Bengal 54th Regt, to join, to Lucknow.

OCTOBER 22.

Kelly, Lieut Bombay 17th Regt N I, on duty, to Bangalore.
Simeson, Lieut, Madras Battalion, on duty, to Ra galore.
Beaufort, Lieut, Bombay R A, from leave to Kirkee.
Dudley, Lieut Col, Madras 4th Prince of Wales, Madras L C, on leave, to England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Oct. 13.)

Major E G Wace, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, is placed on special duty for a period of three months for the purpose of reporting on the assessment of the Jhelum district.

Captain J B Hutchinson, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that district during absence on leave of Major E G Wace.

Surgeon-Major A M Garden, Superintendent-General of Vaccination, Punjab, has obtained twenty days' subsidiary leave of absence, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R R N Sturt, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is granted thirty days' leave of absence on medical certificate, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medical Board.

Mr A C L Learmouth, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter.....29th, 7h. 12'3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 23	.....	5 58	5 30	11 29 m	5 42 m
				...	5 44 a
Wed. 24	English Mail expected..	5 59	5 30	0 20 m	6 18 m
				11 56 a	6 16 a
Th. 25	.....	5 59	5 29	0 55 m	6 50 m
				0 26 a	6 49 a
Fri. 26	.....	5 59	5 29	1 35 m	7 20 m
				1 2 a	7 28 a
Sat. 27	.....	6 0	5 28	2 18 m	8 13 m
				1 45 a	8 14 a
Sun. 28	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity	6 0	5 28	3 8 m	9 5 m
				2 27 a	9 6 a
Mon. 29	.....	6 1	5 27	4 5 m	10 11 m
				3 45 a	10 12 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MITCHELL.—October 20th, at Bombay, of cholera, Mr. Rhoderick Murray Mitchell, 4th Officer S. S. Chyebassa.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN.—October 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of A. W. Chapman, of a son.
KELLY.—October 15th, the wife of Captain H. H. Kelly, 56th "Pompadours," Commandant, Ghizeie Sanitarium, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—PORTER.—October 15th, at the Union Chapel, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Wilkins, Mr. W. Hugh Clark to Henriette E. Porter.
FLEURY—PORTUGAL.—October 16th, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., George H. Fleury, of Dublin, to Leonie E. Portugal, eldest daughter of the late John Portugal.
MOORMICK—BURKE.—October 17th, at St. Patrick's Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. S. Belis, Schoolmaster J. McCormick, 83rd Regiment, to Miss Burke.

DEATHS.

KENT.—October 15th, at Bangalore, Laura Rachel Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr. E. Kent.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1877.

INDIA is a land almost as fertile in grievances as its soil is in vegetation. We are chary as a rule in touching grievances, because we are aware that there is "often much to be said "on both sides," and that as sure as we take up the case of an aggrieved person we incur the displeasure of those people who say there never was any legitimate grievance at all, and that the "aggrieved one" has nobody but himself to thank for his misfortunes. Meddling between husband and wife is therefore about as pleasant as meddling with a grievance. At the same time, we know that in this country there must be many grievances that are perfectly genuine. So long as officials have so much arbitrary power in their own districts, and as long as they must depend for much of their information upon native subordinates, there must be unfortunate people unjustly treated, if not absolutely ruined. When the latter contingency occurs—when through the tittle-tattling of subordinates a man loses his situation—it is almost impossible for him to obtain redress. Every official obstacle that can be invented is thrust in his way, and it has happened that after a man has struggled for years in vain to pass the barriers of routine and reach at last the inner sanctuary of justice, he is broken-spirited and demoralised, and retires from the contest to spend a hopeless and useless life. There are officers in authority who, if they have unwittingly done a man an injustice, will act like straightforward, honest lovers of fair-play, and undo the injury, but there are others whom pride will not allow to raise a finger to save a man who has been wrongfully treated by them and who is in consequence launched fairly on the road to ruin. When a man has been unfortunate enough to be dismissed unjustly by an official of this latter type, his case is hopeless indeed. He may appeal for justice to the rights and left of him—to collectors, to local Governments, to the Government of India, and to the Secretary of State—he may even get a petition quietly laid on the House of Commons' table, where it is never looked at; but such is the power of the man who has done the wrong, and such the confidence of Government in him, that he is allowed to make his own reports upon his own conduct and to say what he pleases without the victim being allowed the right even of a reply; and then the unfortunate petitioner receives from all the powers to which he appealed for justice the same disheartening reply, that his case has already been investigated, and that nothing can be done for him—that, in fact, he deserved his punishment and had better go away. Cautious as conductors of newspapers are compelled to be in dealing with "grievances," there are occasions when a common feeling of humanity forces them to call public attention to what appears to be a grossly tyrannous abuse of official power. Such an occasion seems now to have arrived, when a poor fellow named Hykoop, after being bandied about from pillar to post for years in a vain struggle to obtain justice, has at last found himself penniless and hopeless—his situation taken away from him, his character blasted by native misrepresentations, and his money squandered upon those legal gentlemen who make a trade of laying petitions on the table of the House of Commons and using their influence to get public attention called to their contents.

We shall briefly give the particulars of Mr. Hykoop's case. We have never seen him. We have arrived at the conclusion that he is one of those men who have a substantial grievance—a grievance which reflects discredit not only on the local Government, but on all concerned in preventing Mr. Hykoop from getting the justice for which he has clamoured in vain for years—we have arrived at that conclusion simply through an independent perusal of the papers which have been placed at our disposal by a gentleman who out of pure charity has taken an interest in Mr. Hykoop's case. In 1867 Mr. J. H. Hykoop was appointed an inspector of police under the Bombay Government, and on the 17th August he was dismissed from his appointment under the following circumstances. On the 29th March, while on duty at Ahmode, in the district of Broach, he received a petition from a widow named Malee complaining that in consequence of her pregnancy her relatives had attempted to poison her on several occasions, that she was confined to her house, and that unless the police interfered she would lose her life. Mr. Hykoop sent one of his men to bring the woman to his cutcherry, and accordingly, about noon of the same day, a Hindoo widow, who gave her name as Mahkoer, came to the cutcherry accompanied by Gokul Khosaul, who was said to be her uncle. When she arrived there were in Mr. Hykoop's room two police orderlies and two native servants, and in the room beneath the Magistrate of Ahmode was holding Cutcherry, at which there was a large number of people in attendance. Mr. Hykoop examined the woman, who denied that she had sent any petition, and said she had no complaint to make. Thereupon the case was dismissed, and Mr. Hykoop made an order to the effect that the petition he had received must be a forgery. Thereupon a man called Kapoorchund Khosaul went to the Native Magistrate of Ahmode and made a complaint that his niece Mahkoer had been called by Mr. Hykoop and detained for two hours by him. The Magistrate proceeded, after six days' delay, to try the case *ex parte*, and gave Mr. Hykoop no opportunity of appearing personally or of producing witnesses in his behalf. The woman Mahkoer made a series of grave charges against Mr. Hykoop, all which the Magistrate wrote down without, it is said, making any attempt by cross-examination, to sift the truth. Mr. J. G. White, the District Magistrate, forwarded the case to Mr. Scannell, the District Superintendent of Police. Mr. Scannell made investigations, and seemed to think that Mahkoer's charges against Mr. Hykoop were falsehoods. He concluded by saying that there was no evidence against Mr. Hykoop, and that the woman Mahkoer did not bear the best of characters in Ahmode. Subsequently, it was found that Mahkoer had absconded from Ahmode in company with a Brahman. Early in the following month, Kapoorchund Khosaul renewed his complaints, which were again heard by the native magistrate, *ex parte*, and this time the Magistrate dismissed the case, saying in his finding

"What followed during the enquiry is detailed by Mahkoer herself in her deposition, but the circumstances appear to be exaggerated, and most part of the statement must be read with caution. Whatever may be the moral conviction arising from the case as it now stands, and whatever irregularities there may have been in conducting the police investigation, still there does not appear to be any legal proof, according to the strict letter of the law, to proceed with the case any further. The complaint is therefore dismissed under Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code, 8-5-74.

Then the *ex-parte* proceedings of the native Magistrate of Ahmode in what the District Magistrate himself described as "a case of a "serious charge" made against Mr. Hykoop, as well as the District Police Superintendent's report, were forwarded to the Police Commissioner, Northern Division, by the District Magistrate, with the remark that the latter would have been more satisfactory had it been accompanied by an explanation in writing by Mr. Hykoop, and that "as the (Native) Magistrate's "finding does not convey exactly the opinion "which I know him to hold, I beg to state that "he does not believe that any rape took place, "but thinks it very likely that Mr. Hykoop was "guilty of immorality with the girl, with her "consent, she being a young widow of question-"able reputation." What right the District Magistrate had to make any such remark about Mr. Hykoop does not appear. He certainly had no evidence before him to justify him in doing so, whereas on the other hand he had the facts that the case had been dismissed both by Mr. Scannell and the Native Magistrate. On Mr. White's remarkable letter, the Police Commissioner recommended the Bombay Government to dismiss Mr. Hykoop on the following grounds :—

1st. Misconduct in taking "advantage of his public position to detain, with an improper motive, a girl, named Mahkoer in his room in the Cutcherry at Ahmode for an unusual time, on the pretext of making an investigation into a complaint made by her."

2nd. That Mr. Hykoop "had been four times the subject of serious enquiry for misconduct."

3rd. That Mr. Hykoop had been found to be "thoroughly inefficient, and unfit for employment in the police."

Acting upon

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

UMBALLA, Oct. 22,

VISITORS' PLATE.

Gazelle 1
Turquoise 2
Ooloo 3

After a false start, Gazelle came away and won by a length.

ORIENTAL PLATE.

Clemence 1
King Arthur 2
Caractacus..... 3

Won by two lengths. Nine ran.

UMBALLA CUP.

Moleskin..... 1
Arthur 2

An objection was raised to Moleskin, but it was decided in his favour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIAN REPULSE AT PLEVNA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

It is announced from Bucharest, that the Roumanian troops have thrice attacked the great redoubt at Grivitza, but each time without success.

Osman Pasha telegraphs, that on the 19th the Russians attacked the Turkish Right Wing and were repulsed with heavy loss. A Russian attack to the East of Plevna has also been repulsed.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

A Turkish official despatch denies that Rachid Pasha capitulated after the battle at Aladjadagh on the 15th inst., but states that he still occupies a strong position at Hassantepe, with Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha near Aladjadagh.

FURTHER RUSSIAN RESERVES CALLED OUT.

The Russian Artillery Reserves have been called out for service.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A Russian official despatch states the Russian loss at Aladjadagh on the 15th inst. to have been 1,431 men.

Russian troops have arrived before Kars and have summoned the garrison to surrender.

Russian troops are also marching towards Erzeroum.

On 14th inst. General Tergukasov repulsed an attack made by Ismail Pasha, who is now retreating.

THE ATTACK ON GRIVITZA.

The Roumanian loss in the three attacks on the Grivitza redoubt amounts to 900 men.

REINFORCEMENTS BY THE TURKS.

The Porte is sending reinforcements to Trebizonde.

THE INSURRECTION IN DAGHESTAN

The insurrectionary movement against the Russian rule is spreading in the Province of Daghestan.

LONDON, Oct. 20, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	6¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82
½ per cent. do.	82
5½ per cent. do.	99
Exchange on India, 60 days sight ..	1/9
3 per cent. Consols for account ..	96
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106¾
Bar Silver.....	55

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Bombay.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		H. M.
Via Teheran (perfect) .. 22nd—1 29 p.m.	0	48
„ Turkey (Interrupted.) beyond Bushire	nil.	
„ Suez (perfect) .. 22nd—1 30 p.m.	0	44
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) .. no messages	nil.	
„ Turkey (Interrupted) beyond Bushire		
„ Suez (perfect) .. 22nd—12 50 p.m.	nil.	
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect) no messages	nil.	
„ Turkey (Interrupted) beyond Bushire.		
„ Suez (perfect).. messages received for India without date of time.		
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect) .. no messages		
„ Singapore (Interrupted.) beyond Penang.		
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (Interrupted.) beyond Penang.		

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta....	2	6	8
„ Galle	47	53	18 26
„ Kurrachee ..	1	47	0 1
„ Madras	1	7	0 6

STEAMER REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22ND OCT., 1-33 P.M.

Mail leaves Bushire for Fao Wednesday at 13 hrs (1 p m) messages for Turkey can go by that means.

WEATHER REPORTS.—OCT. 22.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. m-x. 84, w.b. 78, min. 76, bar. 29-88. Fall of rain 3 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 3, ther. 82 5 bar 30 06

MANGALORE, 7 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S., 5. E. S S W. Fall of rain 11 cents.

TUTICORIN, 7-12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. ther. 86 bar. 29 98.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. E. by S. light, ther. 89.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 9 3-16d	per Re.	(weak.)
Do. at 6 months' sight	Is. 9 11-16d.	to 3/4.	„
Credits „ 3 „ „	Is. 9 11-16d.		„
Documents „ 3 „ „	Is. 9 3/4d.		„

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Bombay has subscribed Rs. 200 to the Fund for providing the Volunteers with a Band.

THE 5th N.I. from Poona will arrive in Bombay on the 1st proximo to relieve the 20th. The latter Regiment proceeds to Baroda on the 3rd and 5th November to take the place of the 9th N. I., who are under orders for Kurrachee.

A CORRESPONDENT at Aden writes to us that some evident changes for the better have been made in the arrangements on board the ships engaged in the pilgrim trade, since the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of the personal experiences of a Hajee who went from Bombay in one of these ships. A new and greatly improved system of counting the pilgrims has been introduced at Bombay, and a good deal of attention is now paid to sanitation on board the vessels.

WE hear that refreshing showers of rain fell in the Pachora Taluka, Khandesh, during the evenings of Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th inst.; the late crops and pasture are consequently much benefited. It will also be very favourable for the sowing of the *rabbi* crop, which is now progressing.

CAPTAIN HUNTER, the Assistant Political Resident at Aden, has, we hear, just corrected the proof sheets of a descriptive account of Aden, which the Government are putting through the press. The book will be published by Trubner and Co. at home, and will fill 500 good-sized pages. It is the work of many months of constant labour, and is likely to prove both interesting and valuable. The difficulties in the way of compiling it have been most serious, nothing of the kind having been attempted before.

OUR Commercial Correspondent sent us an interesting account some months ago from home of the discovery in Egypt of a new cotton plant, or rather tree, which was very productive and yielded cotton of excellent quality, and which was likely to be extensively cultivated in Egypt and to supersede the ordinary variety of Egyptian cotton. We are informed that this prediction has since been realized, and that Egypt will, to use the words of an enthusiast, soon grow cotton enough for the whole world. Some plants of the new cotton have been grown in Bombay this monsoon. One, planted in a pot last June just after the rains began and kept in a garden at Malabar Hill, is now two feet high, and bears large ripe pods of cotton which in length of fibre and fineness of texture is declared by good judges to be fully equal to New Orleans. Plants set in the ground in the same garden have grown in the same time to be 12 feet high, and the pods on these are also ripe. We hear that an acre of land up-country is under cultivation with this cotton, one-half of the land being irrigated and the other left to the action of the ordinary rains, and the result of the experiment will be awaited with much interest. The gentleman who has introduced the plant into India tells us that the roots do not go down more than eight inches below the surface of the soil, and throw out large lateral shoots, so that he is of opinion the plant will require a great deal of water, and will be likely to thrive better in the moist climate of Bombay and the Concan than anywhere else in India. It might be a good thing to try the experiment in the island of Bombay itself on a portion of the waste ground forming the Flats.

IT is said that Lieutenant Colonel J. Emerson, Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapur, will retire from the service next month, after holding the appointment for upwards of twenty-eight years.

THE Government of India have confirmed the sanction accorded by the Government of Bombay to the grant of an honorarium of Rs. 500 to Captain G. Coussmaker, for his services in connection with the tusser silk industry in the Bombay Presidency.

THE *Gazette* containing the retirements, promotions, and appointments consequent on the new army scheme is not likely to be published until about ten days after the 1st of October, the date on which the regulations come into force.

MR. C. BLUNT, formerly a Custom House Officer in Rangoon, died lately on the passage to Europe. Mr. Blunt was nephew of Sir Charles Blunt, and heir to the Baronetcy and estates. He held a commission at one time in Her Majesty's Indian Army, and has thus experienced some strange vicissitudes of life.

THE *Madras Mail*, in noticing the death of the Hon. Robert Ellis, says, "On reaching home, his health, which had been uncertain some years, did not improve, and he has now succumbed to a disease which caused him much distress when he was in India. He was admitted by the members of his own Service to have more genius than any local Civilian can lay claim to. He earned his C. B. by industry and shrewdness in the Mint; and had his lot been cast in Bengal instead of Madras, he would probably have risen to a Lieutenant Governorship. A cosmopolitan in many things, a Frenchman by education and an Englishman by birth, he was very popular with natives, for he had none of the vanity and pretentiousness which render average Civil Servants offensive to Asiatics, and ridiculous to non-official Europeans. He married a daughter of the late Mr. E. Lecot, but by that lady, who died four years ago, he had no family."

THE editor of the Bangalore paper says, "We were shown a monster tarantula the other day, which a gentleman caught last week in Bangalore, and we certainly had no idea before that such uncanny, venomous looking creatures crawl about in our midst. The body of the spider was two inches long, and it weighed a quarter of a pound. It was discovered in the gentleman's bed-room."

A TRAVELLER on the Madras railway gives the following graphic account of an accident that took place a week or two ago :—"At a place called Unger was the first of five collisions that had taken place in two days. The over-worked engine driver had been plying to and fro with goods trains throughout the month, with little or no rest, and on this occasion, wearied out with a 37 hours stretch, without sleep or relief, had dosed off with a dead sleep from which no signalling or alarm bells at the station could wake him—he passed through without stopping, and three miles out met another goods train with two engines coming up the line. The driver of the up train whistled and flashed his signals—but uselessly, so he set his fireman to jump off and jumped off the carriage. The crash must have been awful. Two goods vans were jammed up into a space of twelve feet, the others were all splintered and smashed—wheels lifted clear off the rails, borne 20 feet aloft in mid air, axles were snapped off like twigs, and a poor horse in one of the boxes was thrown clear of the waggons, bruised and battered, moaning in agony, till shot and put out of pain. No men were killed though several were hurt, but the damage was enormous. Broken springs and splinters were thrown clean off the embankment, cutting through the telegraph wires. The excessive work has wearied out and exhausted the railway official, and the station-master piteously stated that, with all this incessant traffic, his anxiety of mind was unbearable, and life was not worth the living."

CONSIDERABLE changes are expected to be made in the managing staff of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway next year, when Colonel Jenkins, the present Agent, retires. The Department of Agency and that of the Chief Engineer of the line will be amalgamated, as in the case of the East Indian Railway, the first incumbent of the united offices being the present Chief Engineer, Mr. Lovell. The account branch will, it is said, be absorbed by the Audit Department, the two offices thus being enabled to work with reduced establishments, without any loss of efficiency. There is some talk of the present Accountant, Mr. Hay, ultimately succeeding to the Deputy Agent's post under the new system, Mr. Hartwell being otherwise provided for. This gentleman will, in all likelihood, be the Traffic Manager of the entire Oudh and Rohilkand lines, with competent Superintendents, as at present, subordinate to him.

IN the London *Athenæum* we observe the following singular advertisement :—

Sub-editor Wanted immediately for India. He must be a good Shorthand Writer, and between twenty-three and twenty-eight years of age, with several years' experience in the English Press; must be a good Paragraphist, competent to write Sub-leaders, and be responsible for proofs if required. Some practical knowledge of the working of a Newspaper generally essential. A strictly sober habit and good character will bear close investigation, will alone be selected. Salary, 200 rupees per month, with free passage.

We do not know what enterprising journal in India it is that is desirous of acquiring this prodigy, but if it succeeds, then all we have to say is that it has procured a cheap marvel. A sub-editor with all the qualifications desired by our economical contemporary can command a higher salary than Rs. 200 a month in England, and we can scarcely imagine any clever young man on the press foolish enough to come out to this country and risk his health, and endure perpetual discomforts, for such a sum. If any one does accept the magnanimous offer, he will be some one who is utterly ignorant of the expensive conditions of life in India.

A VISITOR at Nani Tal relates the following curious story of a cobra :—During the late visit to a certain oak bungalow in this neighbourhood, I was entertained by the kitmutgar, while studying the ana omy of a tough *moorghie*, with a marvellous adventure of a snake. The godown attached to the bungalow is built upon loose boulders, which, with the crevices roughly filled in with mud and broken stones, form the floor. The khansamah keeps his stores here, and has always a good supply of bottles—empty and full—in it. He had one day a tin of jam, nearly empty, which he desired to use. Now, this tin had been opened not quite *secundum artem*, but only partially, and left with very jagged edges. The cover, when the tin had been last used, had not been closed down very well. This accounts for the fact that a cobra of some six feet in length which had established the right of way from amongst the boulders into the godown, feeling a curiosity as to what was in the tin box, put his head in to satisfy the craving. It was while the snake was thus engaged in his investigations that a man entered the godown, to fetch away the tin, but found the snake in possession. The reptile doubtlessly, as much alarmed as the *khit*, endeavoured to retreat, but found himself unable to do so from the sharp points on the edges of the tin. He expanded his hood to its utmost dimensions under the irritation, and plied the remainder of his unimprisoned body vigorously amongst the soda water bottles beneath him. A brisk fusillade at once began, and the snake suffered severely from the fragments of exploded soda water bottles, but was still unable to withdraw his head from the trap into which he had innocently thrust it. The servants of the bungalow crowded round the door, each loudly advising what should be done, but none was inclined to follow the advice. A bottle of champagne lent its force to the confusion. The poor khansamah, seeing that the snake unless immediately despatched would ruin him, bravely entered the room armed with the kitchen *spit* and killed it, but not before he had broken several bottles with his unwieldy lance. The damage done was considerable. The man bemoaned his *simkin* with especial vehemence.

THE Madras Famine Relief Committee have determined that their local agents must not purchase but may give assistance towards hiring bullocks for the furtherance of agricultural operations. As the sowing season is far advanced it has also been decided that it will be well to make proportionate allotments to districts without delay, so that Local Committees may give assistance which will enable lands to be sown before the season is passed; and it has been determined to set aside thirty-six lakhs of rupees (£360,000) for the purpose. A balance will then be left for claims on behalf of Mysore, Bombay, and for Orphanages, taking into consideration the fact that subscriptions are still coming in. One-third of the 36 lakhs is apportioned to non-agriculturists, and the remainder to agriculturists paying under Rs. 50 Government assessment. Particulars are as follows :—

Distribution of 36 Lakhs of Famine Relief Funds.

District.	Allotment to non-agriculturists.	Allotment to Agriculturists, generally pattadars under Rs. 50.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bellary	2,25,000	6,75,000	9,00,000
2. Salem	1,60,000	2,90,000	4,50,000
3. Kernool	1,80,000	3,20,000	5,00,000
4. Cuddapah	1,60,000	3,40,000	5,00,000
5. Coimbatore ...	1,19,000	1,81,000	3,00,000
6. North Arcot...	95,000	1,55,000	2,50,000
7. South Arcot...	18,000	82,000	1,00,000
8. Chingleput ...	75,000	1,25,000	2,00,000
9. Madura.....	53,000	97,000	1,50,000
10. Nellore	1,15,000	1,35,000	2,50,000
Total...	12,00,000	24,00,000	36,00,000

THE birthday of Scindia was celebrated on the 16th inst. with great rejoicings, accompanied with some strange ceremonies. A news letter says, "At 8 a. m. this morning the tahsildars, accompanied by about twenty policemen, entered the fortress, and on their arrival at the top of the hill halted opposite the East Gate guard house, where they killed a goat by severing its head with a sword, and after repeating some Hindu religious puja, hoisted a new banner over the archway of the entrance of the fortress. This finished, they proceeded to the northern extremity of the fort, and after performing similar religious devotions and severing the head of another unfortunate goat, hoisted another banner at the flagstaff platform and then retired. At 5 p. m. the 6th Battery 11th Brigade R. A. marched up the road with four guns drawn by bullocks from the Gun Park, to the southern point of the fortress which overlooks His Highness' Palace and the Lashkar, and paid the respects due to royalty by firing 21 rounds of blank cartridge to celebrate His Highness' birthday. Four batteries of His Highness' artillery were blazing away on the hills to the south of the fortress. The thunder-ing from His Highness' artlery of a salute of 101 guns, was for about half an hour like the storming of an impregnable stronghold. At 8 p.m., I must say that the Lashkar looked something like a town in flames. The illumination was magnificent, with red, white, and blue coloured lights all around. This tamasha in all probability will be kept up the whole night. The crowd of natives was immense under the walls of the fortress during the time all this tamasha went on. Thus finished the most strange ceremony I have ever heard of or seen. The band played both coming in and going out to the tune of "Good time coming" and "Jolly good fellows," &c., which was quite embarrassing.

THE *Morning Post* of Sept. 28 publishes the following important telegram from Berlin :—"The generally well-informed St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Berlin Post* announces that Major General Lewitzki, the real chief of the general staff, has been dismissed from head-quarters on account of his refusal to reinforce General Skobeleff before Plevna. General Kotzebue, the Governor General of Poland, will be offered the chief command of the Danube, replacing the Grand Duke Nicholas."

THE following telegram from the special correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* gives later and more precise information regarding the strength and proposed distribution of the Russian reinforcements for the army in Bulgaria than we have found in any other paper :—

GORNI STUDENI, Sept. 27.

Since Tuesday the Turks have evacuated the left bank of the Lom. The Russians in great force threaten Mehemet Ali's left.

Yesterday General Gourko, with four regiments of the Guards moved southward. Four infantry regiments of the Guards proceeded to Plevna. Two Hussar regiments have arrived, and one of Uhlans.

It is said that by the 7th of October 84,000 Guards will be in Bulgaria, and every corps now in the field will be restored to its full strength of 30,000 by fresh troops who are arriving.

Everything portends a strong offensive on the part of the Russians.

Despite the bad weather the Czar inspects each regiment of Guards on arrival.

THE *Spectator* says :—Mr. Fawcett's speech at Salisbury on the Indian famine sets forth what may be at this time a disagreeable truth, but what is a truth all the same. He opposes a grant to India of four or five millions out of the English Exchequer to meet the distress in the starvation districts. It would be a bad precedent and false philanthropy. It would induce Indian Ministers to come again in their difficulties as supplicants of English aid; and, above all, it would prevent Indian authorities from understanding that they must economise.

THE *Daily News* has intelligence from its correspondent at Alexandria that Colonel Gordon is on his way to the coast, having completely quelled the rebellion in Darfur. King John and Menelek were at Gondar. The latter has paid the former an indemnity in good money for the recent trouble. Menelek promises to be quiet, and remains ruler of Shoa. The Abyssinian chiefs demanded and received from the Egyptians all fugitives at Sennait. They also exacted around Mas-owa the taxes due to the Egyptians. From Zoola information has been received of an Egyptian officer and his men who were collecting taxes being fired on. Several of the men were killed. There are great complaints of the heavy duties at the Egyptian frontiers. The country generally is quiet but trade is at a standstill, and peace is not concluded.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is the second son of the Duke of Marlborough, and represents Woodstock in the House of Commons. Speaking at Woodstock lately, his lordship made some very plain-spoken remarks about the duty of the Government to Ireland, and intimated that, so long as Ministers wilfully ignored or neglected Irish legislation, they must expect the Irish electors to return Obstructionists to Parliament. This is not bad for the son of the Lord Lieutenant.

THE departure of General Ignatieff from the Russian Head-quarters for Kieff is interpreted as meaning his disgrace. This might, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, have been expected, although for all that the inference may be a rash one. It is certain that he has really been ill with fever and dysentery, for which change of scene is the best, if not the only cure, and this remedy in his case could be indulged in without any detriment to the service. There is little, in the meantime, to do in the way of organizing Bulgaria or of negotiating peace, where his services might have been required. The apparatus prepared for the organization of Bulgaria has hitherto not found much scope for its activity, nor does it look as if it would be called upon to exert itself much this year; while as for any peace negotiations, General Ignatieff may safely spend the autumn in Kieff.

Truth :—More discoveries in the seemingly inexhaustible mine of the weaknesses of our rulers! The Prince of Wales and Lord Granville having been pilloried, it is now the turn of Lord Beaconsfield, "a Hebrew statesman," of whom we are gravely told, that he prevented the Queen from visiting Manchester, because it last year returned a Liberal in place of Mr. Callender, to say nothing of his spite to Mr. Bright. Anybody who knows anything of the Court, cannot fail to be aware, that her Majesty inherits a very considerable portion of the firmness of her venerable grandsire. If she had wished to visit Manchester, Lord Beaconsfield could no more have prevented her, than he could prevent her from going to Baden or Balmoral; but she simply did not feel equal to the fatigue and excitement which could not fail to be inevitable on such an occasion. Even an ordinary dawing-room or *levée* frequently upsets the Queen's health for days after. It is no wonder, therefore, that she shrank from encountering such a day's work as she would have had in Lancashire.

THE graphic telegrams from the battlefields of the present war sent home to our daily contemporaries have been amusingly satirised by a Berlin journal, the *Ulk*, which according to *Mayfair* has improvised the following dialogue between Mr. Forbes, the well known correspondent of the *Daily News*, and Dr. Entoutcas, who is represented as being a correspondent at the seat of war. The two meet in the street, and Dr. Entoutcas thus addresses Mr. Forbes :—"Bon morning, Mr. Archibald, what mach you ?"—"Segg mi, Mr. Archilbald, wie mach you dat mit your fixety bei the Berichters ?"—"Oh, very simply! I make meine Beschreibung of Selacht schon vorher fix and ferty. Dann I go to the Russian Commandeur and segg to him : Hier is a fin Description, nu maken Sie mir mal 'ne Slacht danach. The Russian Commandeur, being a gefalling man, erweist mi the little pleasure, and damit all right!" This mixture of English, French, German and German patois, being translated, shows how Dr. Entoutcas compliments Mr. Forbes on the excellence of his description of the scenes of the war, and wants to know how he does it. Mr. Forbes replies that it is all very simple. "I prepare a full description of the battle in advance," he says. "I next go to the Russian Commander and say to him : "Here is a fine description, now get up a battle accordingly." "The Russian Commander, being an obliging man, does me the little favour, and then all right!"

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* :—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal took advantage some little time since of an opportunity afforded by the ceremonial investiture of certain native gentlemen with the insignia of the honorary distinctions conferred upon them at Delhi to read them a somewhat severe lecture upon the lip disloyalty of the vernacular press. The season was less inopportune than might at first sight appear, because several of his hearers were directly connected with native papers of some little influence. The charge of seditious writing has, of course, been hotly and bitterly denied; but as if to give additional point to Mr. Eden's utterances, at least four papers have indulged in remarks that approach so near to disloyalty that even in France a prosecution would certainly follow. One of them protests that the conduct of many civilians is a counterpart of "the worst days of the Mahommedan Nawabs." Another makes the extraordinary complaint that the British Government retards the progress of the people, and that European commerce has destroyed the native industries. The latter clause is to a certain extent well founded, but better and cheaper fabrics have been introduced to replace the old. A third denies that Oudh has any reason to congratulate itself upon having passed under British domination. "English rule," it says, "is like the famous sweetmeat of Delhi, which is cursed by the eater, and only desired by those who have never tasted it. The people of India have now had a taste of this British Government, and regret it." The fourth goes further and takes to menaces. Here are its exact words faithfully translated :—

"The agitation which is now perceptible in native society, and the attention which the Turkish war is exciting (*i. e.*, as a war for the freedom of Bulgaria) have their uses. They are calculated to teach us some important lessons. We have not forgotten the past history of India, nor do we believe that she will continue for ever in subjection. Even China and barbarous Japan are free, and hate subjection. The present war is due to nothing but this cause. God never intended that one nation should rule over another. This war of independence has led us to reflect on our own condition, and that, while many lives are being given up for this cause in Europe, the native of India shrinks from it like a coward. But this lesson will not be lost on us. . . . If the English do not learn to be more liberal, it will be a wonder if the example of this war is not realised in this country also."

It is better, perhaps, to withhold the names of the delinquents, as their real object is to gain popularity by being thought among their own people to have "drawn blood." This is really the only excuse for the apparent apathy of the Indian Government; but it is obvious that more stringent measures will very shortly have to be adopted to repress the virulence of these mischief makers.

THE North British Railway Company have just accomplished the Herculean task of carrying a bridge, or more properly speaking, perhaps, a viaduct, right across the estuary of the Tay at a point where it is very nearly two miles in width. Travellers by the North British have good reason to be aware that hitherto the journey northwards has been broken by this estuary, which had to be crossed by a ferry. The inconvenience of this has always been felt severely, and many efforts have been made to remedy it. It was not, however, till the beginning of 1870 that anything of a practical nature was done. During that year parliamentary powers were obtained, and a separate company formed with a capital of £350,000, the foundation stone of the undertaking having been laid in the following year. The bridge that has now been completed and opened in the presence of some 20,000 or 30,000 people is said to be the most gigantic work of the kind in existence. It has no less then 85 spans, some of which are 245 feet in width, and at its highest point stands 88 feet above high water mark, and will, therefore, permit of the passage of vessels into Newburgh and Perth. The structure is, of course, an iron one, and in adjusting the girders of the various sections, more particularly those which spanned the 13 widest stretches and which weighed 190 tons each, allowance has had to be made for contraction and extension under varying temperatures. This in the entire length of the bridge amounts to no less than seven feet, and in order to provide for it the ends of the girders have, of course, to be so adjusted on the piers that they may play freely to and fro. The main north British line is connected with this new structure by a branch from Leuchars Junction, and over this on Sept. 20 the directors passed, crossing the bridge and turning out on the Dundee side to examine the works now in progress by which this fine bridge is to be placed in connection with the Caledonian Railway. A viaduct is being constructed with this object, and, as soon as it is completed this great work will at once be available for the public service.

THE *Charlotte Observer* quotes a verse of a sacred song very popular among the coloured worshippers of that city, and which has a 'large run,' particularly on revival occasions :

'I shake de dus' off ob my feet,
An' walk barefoot on de golden street;
I know my bide's chuck full of sin,
But I know God will let me in.
Chorus : Den rise, children, rise in a crowd,
An' shout an' sing to de angels lond;
An' fix your eyes on de lan' ob rest,
Kase hell am hot as a hornet's nest.'

ARRIVAL OF JOAQUIM BRITTO IN BOMBAY.

JOAQUIM CHARLES BRITTO, the alleged murderer of Mr. Michael Roonan, arrived in Bombay early yesterday morning, in the safe custody of Mr. Inspector Burns, of the local Police force, *per* the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara. As the public have already been informed, Britto absconded from Bombay early on the morning after the murder, having succeeded in getting a passage on board the steamer Nagotna, bound for Goa; but through the vigilance of the police, he was apprehended even before he had completed his voyage. Immediately it was known what direction he had taken, a telegram was sent to the authorities at Vingorla,—a place at which the steamer would call in the ordinary course of things on her way to Goa,—directing that if he could be found there he should be taken into custody; and when the vessel put into Vingorla on Thursday afternoon (the murder was committed on Tuesday night) the Chief Magistrate of the place went on board, recognised him among the passengers, and took charge of him. Having secured their prisoner, they telegraphed the news of their success to Bombay, and were advised in reply to keep him safe until Mr. Burns, who had been sent in pursuit, should arrive. Accordingly, when Mr. Burns reached Vingorla, the prisoner was made over to his charge, and he lost no time in bringing him back to Bombay. At Vingorla, the murderer was unwell, principally on account of want of food, of which he had eaten very little while on board ship, and while he remained there he was located in the hospital. He has continued in a nervous, low-spirited condition ever since, and Mr. Burns does not seem to have had much trouble with his prisoner except in persuading him to take food. The constable and his charge left Vingorla in the Canara on Saturday evening, and the vessel arrived in Bombay harbour about three o'clock yesterday morning. The prisoner was brought on shore at once, landed at the Apollo Bunder, and conveyed to the chowkey at the Fort Police Court. He appeared to be in a weak state, and much depressed, and when he reached the lock-up, a medical man was called from the European General Hospital to attend him. The doctor prescribed a draught, which was duly administered, and afterwards the prisoner was induced to take a little coffee and a biscuit andalso some chicken broth and bread. Previous to this he had become sullen and taciturn, and had refused all substantial food for several hours. He was visited early yesterday morning by Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and at the opening of the Fort Police Court, he was taken before Mr. Nana Morojee and formally remanded to gaol till the 1st November, on the charge of wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Mr. Michael Roonan, at Bombay, on the 16th inst. Then, without further delay, he was taken in a gharry to H. M's Common Gaol at Oomercarry, and placed in charge of Mr. Lake, the Superintendent. He was so weak that on leaving the Court he had to lean on Mr. Superintendent Smith, who led him to the gharry which had been engaged to convey him to the gaol.

THE VOLUNTEERS' ALPHABET.

A is the Adjutant, all sword, spurs, and braid.
B is the Band, that will play on parade.
C the Commandant, which his name it is Sexton.
D I can't rhyme, so pass on to the next 'un.
E is the Company that on paper looks well.
F is the forage cap in which we feel swell.
G is the goose-step for which none had a liking.
H is the helmet we all hope's gon a spike in.
I stands for Instructors; ne'er an H have they got.
J is the Jawing I sometimes get hot.
K is the Kids, to the corps such a curse.
L is the Long 'uns who make 'em look worse.
M is my company, therefore most efficient.
N is the Noodle who'll perhaps say it isn't.
O is the officers with silver bedight.
P is the *passing* they think of with fright.
Q is the quickstep we've been taught to march with.
R is the Right Leg that half of us start with.
S is the Snider with which we'll burn powder.
T is—our Captain, I wish he'd speak louder.
U is the Uniform with R. V. on it.
V is the Volunteer longing to don it.
W's the Wheel in which all lose their dressing.
Xciting the Sergeant to give us his blessing.
Y's the Yearly Inspection, until when you're desired
To keep up the Zeal with which now you're inspired.
Then all right!"

TYKE.

BOMBAY.

IT is proposed to hold a meeting to consider what would be the most suitable memorial that could be erected to the memory of the late Colonel R. Baigrie.

AN ILLEGAL ACT.—Two Mahomedan Borahs, named Sulliman Mungul and Hashimjee Ismailjee, were yesterday each fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee for buying or receiving a weight from a child under 14 years of age.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—The adjourned inquest was held on Saturday last at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances attending the death of Koorban Bunnoo, who expired at the said hospital on the 7th instant. The evidence showed that he died from natural causes, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Gouldass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Ballajee Lannoo, a boy about 7 years of age, who expired at the said hospital from the effects of a wound on the right leg which he sustained through being knocked down and run over by a bullock cart. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Gilder Tank Street, on view of the body of Mookinda Gunnoo. Deceased was about 40 years of age, who lost his eyesight about eleven years ago, and was supported since then by his wife and brother who were basket coolies. It appears that on the afternoon previous, while deceased was left alone, he hanged himself. Upon the evidence adduced, a verdict was returned accordingly.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening at a ½ to 6 :—

March.....
Overture ..... Tancredi ..... Rossini.
Waltzes..... Sylphides ..... Balfe.
Cavatina..... Lucia ..... Donizetti.
Waltzes ..... Fusionen ..... Strauss.
Gallop ..... Wildbad Eisenbahn ..... Kuhner.

THE CHURNEY ROAD STATION.—Some time ago, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and other leading Parsees of Bombay represented to the Baroda Railway authorities that it would be objectionable to the Parsee community if the permanent station at Churney Road were built opposite the Cowasjee Byramjee's Fire Temple. We now learn that Government have sanctioned its construction on the site of the present station, as prayed for by the Parsees.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The number of candidates for the Matriculation examination this year in the Presidency of Bombay was 1,049, out of whom 437 have passed the preliminary examination in English. There were 625 pupils examined in Bombay, and the rest in the principal mofussil central towns. Out of the 625 candidates in Bombay 254 have passed in English. We are glad to notice that the two Misses Conways and Miss Graham have successfully passed the present examination.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—The suit for damages, which are laid at Rs 3,000 by Mrs. Ferns, whose husband belongs to the Trigonometrical Survey, Poona, against Mr. Collins, the Accountant of the Poona Branch, Bank of Bombay, is fixed for hearing before Mr. Justice Newnham on the 31st instant. It is said that the case will be heard in chambers. The claim of the plaintiff is to this effect : that when she was going to Guzerat with her husband for a short time, she entrusted their youngest daughter, aged about 15 years, to the care of the defendant, to enable the said daughter to attend school. This was at the request of the wife of the defendant, Mrs. Collins, and as the defendant was known by repute to be a man of morality and piety, being a Methodist preacher, and also a father of children, both the parents consented. After the lapse of nine months, that is, on the 7th August 1876, plaintiff returned to Poona, when her daughter came to live with her. On the 13th of December 1876, her said daughter was confined, and then informed plaintiff that the author of her pregnancy was the defendant. By this conduct, the plaintiff has suffered loss of her daughter's services in household matters and needlework, which she estimates at Rs. 3,000, exclusive interest.

THE *Deccan Herald* publishes the following letter from Sholapore :—"In the beginning of the week we had rain, and all our trees and fields are rejoicing in the refreshment they have received. Sholapore does not look like the same place which you saw when you were here last year. The famine is kept well in hand by Government, as well as by private charity, and the distressing sights of living skeletons are becoming very uncommon. The case of engine-driver Simpson, who fell asleep on his engine some weeks ago, and caused a terrible smash which annihilated three engines and no end of wagons, was inquired into by the Railway Magistrate on Friday, and committed to the Sessions. The fireman is to go up with him as he was asleep also. Poor Simpson is one of the best engine-drivers the Company has. He had been at his engine for about 16 hours when he got to Dacksal, but he was anxious to get on to Sholapore (where his home is) that he might get better rest, and besides there was no other Sholapore engine at Dacksal. Human nature could not stand the strain, and so he fell asleep, and caused great destruction of rolling stock and interruption of traffic for a whole day. Every one is sorry for him, though, because he has only been out a month and is a good servant of the Company. You spoke of the Company allowing drivers to work long extra hours; but there is an order that when tired they are to apply for rest to the foreman. This he had done only before, but he thought he could manage to get on and not delay the traffic, and then have better rest at home. As it was, if the passenger train had not been late, it would have been smashed instead of a goods train. But engines and wagons are precious things just now, and cannot be picked up at every road-side."

WEATHER AT KURRACHEE.—Our cold season seems to have come upon us rathery suddenly this year. On Wednesday after a hot dry wind had been blowing all day the night became quite cold; the glass fell from 90 in the middle of the day to 75 at 10 o'clock at night and to 71 at 4 o'clock the next morning. Yesterday and last night the temperature was about the same.—*Beacon.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Southampton, *viâ* the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr C Reed, Mr Louis French.
For Brindisi—Mr S Machose, Mr Strange.
For Venice—Captain G H Trevor.
For Aden—Mr La Nauze.
For Gibraltar—Mr Alvares.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 18th inst.

Read letter from the Assistant Quarter Master General, dated 11th October, enquiring, at the instance of the Brigadier General, whether a site at the north-east face of the Apollo Reclamation can be made over for a saluting battery. Read report by Acting Traffic Manager, dated 16th October, stating that the site referred to occupies the only portion of the Apollo Reclamation that can be made use of for the cotton export traffic, as the basin is entirely taken up for imports, and the south-east face of the Reclamation cannot be approached except at high water, because of the rocks in front of it. He also considers that there would be danger of fire to any cotton stored in the vicinity of the proposed saluting battery, because ignited portions of cartridge bags are frequently taken about when firing a salute. There would be a material loss of revenue that would be caused at Rs. 3,500 per annum. He also considers that if the battery were put on the site suggested, there would still be danger to the carriage traffic at Apollo Bunder Revolution: The Assistant Quarter Master General should be informed that the site is required for the export of cotton, and is not available for a saluting battery.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 10th October, submitting application by Kessowjee

at any rate a partial silence which was mistaken for acquiescence, the professors of Turkism, the nurses and worshippers of dolls, acquired courage, and pronounced with trumpet voice, "The people of England have changed their minds; they were deluded for the moment, and they have returned now to the path of good sense and to the cultivation of that which, after all, is the only real matter at issue—namely, British interests" (Oh!). It remains as necessary for you to be on your guard against these delusions, whatever be the present war—and I have my own opinion of what it will be—but that is perfectly insignificant. Rely upon it the state of things which subsisted in Turkey two or three years ago, and which has only been aggravated since, that state of things is too unnatural to continue (hear, hear). Peace never can be known in the Turkish Empire until some great blow is struck at oppression (hear, hear, and applause). You cannot persuade twelve or fourteen millions of Christians living together in masses, forming the population of great districts of country, to submit their properties, their domestic peace, their lives, and above all the lives and honour of their wives and daughters, to the licentious will of very Turk, from the Pasha down to the policeman. You cannot perpetuate that state of things (hear, and cheers). I am not satisfied, and I don't pretend to be satisfied, with the course that has been pursued by England, and I am told that I am responsible for the present war (A laugh, and "Oh"). Let me tell you that I am ready to submit to the judgment of any man. The speech that I made when the feeling of the nation was at the highest, on the 8th of September last year at Blackheath (applause), and what did I then say? Perhaps you would be surprised at it, but I proposed that we should maintain, if possible, what is called the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. But that we should secure the legal liberties of the Christian subjects, and of course of all subjects, for we know no distinction between Christian, Jew and Mahomedan, in the provinces which had been so cruelly oppressed. I did not propose that we should go to war. I tell you now my recommendation, I abide by it. My recommendation was that the Powers of Europe should unite together, and they were willing to unite, if we had not been unwilling to join them (cheers). I proposed that they should unite together and send their maritime powers—send their fleets, or a competent portion of their fleets into the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, and should say to Turkey—Not a man, not a horse, not a gun, not a shilling shall pass from Asia to Europe, or from Europe to Asia, for the purpose of carrying on your wars. I said then, and I say now, that if that announcement had been made, as it might have been made, to Turkey, not one drop of human blood would have been shed (loud cheers). Probably not one drop. But even if the madness had been such that naval resistance for the moment should have been tried, it would have been the affair of the moment, and it would have been not as the wink of one hair in the scale in comparison with the terrible woes that have been inflicted in this most sanguinary war upon Turk, Roumanian, and Russian all alike. Gentlemen, we read in some of the ancient poets in Pagan times—before, however, all faith in prayer had been lost even among Pagans—that a murderous Greek hero offered a prayer to the gods, and that this prayer consisted of two parts, and that the deities were pleased to grant the first part but to withhold the second. Such has been, I think, our fate—at least the fate of those who penned the address to which I have referred with such satisfaction. We have been enabled to prevent the horror and the shame of interference with the fleet in Besika Bay, which every Turk believed, and I say confidently nearly all the officers of the fleet believed, to be there for the purpose of defending Turkey. That we have prevented. We have not been able to secure that most humane and beneficent of all plans of policy, the intervention of United Europe, which would have brought about an early, a decisive, and a happy settlement—happy for Christian, happy for Mahomedan—for I never have admitted, and never will admit, that those who profess those extravagances about maintaining the right of Turkey in what they call self-defence, to oppress, and ruin, and rob, and dishonour other people—I never have admitted for a moment that those are the true friends of Turkey. The friends of an individual man are not those who permit those excesses, but those who endeavour to restrain them, and who know that in the endeavour to restrain them they are performing the acts of true friendship, and so it is with Turkey. To secure for her immunity in monstrous guilt is not the way to be her friend (no). Is the guilt monstrous? Now, I will give you another test. For a long time it was difficult to obtain last year the confession that the guilt was monstrous, but we did obtain it, and Lord Derby, who was convinced very late, when at length he was convinced on the 21st September last, wrote a despatch of a formidable character to Sir Henry Elliot for the Turkish Government. I thought I brought a little extract of it with me, but I can substantially trust my recollection (cheers). In that despatch Lord Derby gave utterance to a noble sentiment, which ought to be commended to the minds of those who preach to us the pure undefiled gospel of British interests as the law that is to rule the world. He said that no British interests could for a moment justify our not only supporting but our in any manner giving countenance or friendship, or any kind of moral support even, to acts of abominable cruelty and wicked deeds such as those done in Bulgaria. He did not stop there. He went on to say, "Her Majesty's Government"—this was addressed to Sir Henry Elliot—"Her Majesty's Government desire that your Excellency will demand"—heavy that is a rather strong word—"will demand a personal audience of the Sultan and communicate to his Majesty in substance the result of Mr. Baring's inquiry, and to demand in the name of Sultan, 'of the part of England,' Shefket Pasha, Toussoun Bey, Hafix Pasha, Ad'met Aga, and other officials whose conduct has been denounced. Your Excellency will likewise urge that a striking example should be made on the spot of those who had connived at or taken part in these atrocities, who had been denounced and promoted under a false impression of their conduct should be tried and degraded." Now, who were the persons that had been decorated and promoted? What was the false impression of their conduct? The persons who have taken part in these services, and who applied them on, had Chefket Pasha at their head. He was the most notorious assassin, the most notorious miscreant of the lot; and it was for his punishment along with the others, that Lord Derby called; and in the excess of his charity, inasmuch as the miscreant had, instead of being punished, been decorated and promoted along with a lot of others, Lord Derby said those who had been decorated and promoted under false impressions as to their conduct. False impressions! There were no false impressions. The impressions were true. The policy was consistent. The policy of the Turkish Government is to decorate and promote those who maintain by every excess and every cruelty the rule of violence over the Christian subjects. That is not an assertion of mine, it is a proof of what has taken place. The Turkish Government had begun by massacring the inhabitants of Bulgaria in thousands, went on for months together trying, punishing, and hanging every Bulgarian for having taken part in what they called a rebellion, but which was really what Dr. Johnson said when he was told of a revolt likely to take place in the Hebrides, "It is a tempest in a teapot" (hear, hear). They went on punishing these Bulgarians, they received this remonstrance of Lord Derby's. I never had great faith in these demands for vengeance. I put in this as a parenthesis (loud cheers). I have a great repugnance to giving local liberty (hear, hear). Lord Derby had not the same views about local liberty, and therefore not unnaturally he called for what he denominated a striking example!" Where are the "striking examples?" Every man that distinguished himself by humanity, and there were a great many of them, was either passed by or even turned off by the Turkish Government "under a false impression" (hear, hear). And every man that distinguished himself by cruelty was decorated and promoted "under a false impression" (hear, hear). The demand of the British Government was received. Not one of those men who were named in it has been punished. Absolutely not one of them, or a man with the same name as one of them, was sentenced to imprisonment, which means nothing (hear, hear), because the moment your back is turned the door will be opened and the prisoner will be allowed to escape (hear, hear). But not one of these men received capital punishment. Chefket Pasha was sentenced at all, and that man, branded by the opinion of the world, branded even by the demand of the British Government, in spite of the prepossessions that seemed to be prompted at that time, this man is now one of the leading commanders of the Turkish forces, and you may see his triumphs triumphantly announced in the columns of the Turkish papers of London (hear, hear). Well, gentlemen, I think I have said enough (cries of "No"). One word more then. It may seem strange to many of you who may not have had the time to bestow upon inquiry and examination that it has been my fortune to possess, that I should presume to use language of such extreme severity with regard to the Turkish Government. I deliberately accuse the Turkish Government as supporting, practising, encouraging systematic assassination where their Christian subjects show a disposition to rebel (hear hear). You may think that a strange assertion, and ought to be supported by a Government, many documents, and a great deal of evidence. So it has been. I published in the spring a short work called "Lessons in Massacre." In that work in the most express terms, I charged upon the Turkish Government having deliberately assigned those horrible proceedings, having deliberately rewarded the agents, having deliberately punished those who tried to check them, having, and above all, not for a misfortune, but for a policy, to do these things, and follow this policy, you may rely upon it it is not an arbitrary policy, it is a policy deeply imbedded in the necessity of their position (cheers). For when the rule of man over men rests not upon reason but upon force, it must be supported. When the crisis comes by force, pushed upon every occasion, and to all ever-lasting (cheers) but I published, I called it a short work—but I see there are eighty pages of it—I published the book, the proofs were taken entirely, or almost entirely, from the official evidence then laid before Parliament—proofs which supported every word and every letter of my accusation (cheers). I took care that the accusation should not be a secret. I forwarded it at once to the Turkish Ambassador and brought it under his special notice. Neither in Turkey nor in England nor anywhere else has the slightest attempt at an answer been made, and therefore I don't think it necessary to wreak your patience on which I had eagerly drawn, by detailing to you particulars of these proofs. I cannot pretend to think that England has played a part in this matter worthy of her glorious traditions, worthy of her enormous power, and worthy of the great hopes that she entertains of being known in the future and remembered through all generations as the benefactress of mankind (applause). I would fain have seen my country take the lead in the spirit of a true Christian chivalry, and likewise of sound and rational calculations. I should like to have seen her take the lead in encouraging Europe to preserve the path of noble duty instead of checking and thwarting her highest aspirations and bringing back her poor humanity to the sordid considerations how we are to use the Christian and subject population of Turkey, not for their own happiness not for the fulfilment of the purpose for which Providence allotted to them that seat upon that portion of the earth, but for purposes which we think right with respect to our own distant possessions, and to shield those distant possessions not from real, but from imaginary danger. Rely upon this. I believe in the security of your Indian Empire; but of one thing I am certain, if you want to make it insecure, support it by measures that are base. The mode to your own securities, the mode to the happiness, as well as the fame, of your duties; the mode to avert what I sometimes fear may be even hanging us, the judgment of Providence, is to act upon the right which the Christian Gospel gives it to proclaim, and to act upon the proclamation of the law of justice, the law of love, and the law of truth for every nation of the earth (loud applause).

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

(Times' Correspondent.)

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 21.

AGAIN the financial question has been raised in the Russian Press, and again the chief point discussed is, How are we to raise money for a second campaign? The hopes that the war will be finished this year are becoming every day fainter, for no one as yet seriously entertains the idea that Russia will consent to a compromise such as might be arranged after the first great victory. On good authority I learn that orders have been received here plainly indicating that several members of the Imperial family propose spending the winter in Bulgaria.

The difficulties with which the Treasury has to contend are of two kinds. It requires a large amount of paper money for the extraordinary expenses at home, and a large amount of gold and silver for its foreign creditors. The former may be obtained in two ways, by simply manufacturing more paper roubles or by issuing an internal loan. Both of these methods have been adopted. The amount of paper currency has been considerably increased, and it has, accordingly, fallen in value, while, at the same time, a fourth series of bonds, bearing five per cent. interest has been issued. The demand for these bonds has not been very great, and as the Government will probably have recourse chiefly to the lithographic method of raising money. That is, however, a matter of secondary importance. The question which attracts most attention at present is, How is hard cash to be obtained for purchases made abroad and for the satisfaction of foreign creditors?

One method of solving this problem, by negotiating a new foreign loan, does not meet with general approbation. Here, for instance, is what the *Moscow Gazette* says on the subject:—

"The conditions of such a loan would be too heavy, and fortunately we do not for the moment absolutely require it. Although the false financial system has long lain as a burden on the nation, it has not expelled from the country all the gold and silver coin, and has had, of course, no influence on the uncoined metals. Accordingly, without making a foreign loan, we have felt as yet no want of money for the military expenses. Our Mint is not, and, please God, will not be, without occupation. The Government collects the precious metals in the country by means of bankers and money-changers, and there is no doubt that the supply will be equal to the demand. But this leads to two inconveniences—the bankers and money-changers take a large commission for their trouble, and silver rises in price."

All this proves merely that in Russia, as elsewhere, the laws of political economy hold good even for those who do not recognize their jurisdiction, but the *Moscow Gazette* thinks that the abovementioned inconveniences might be avoided by making an appeal to the patriotic feelings of the people. "In every well-to-do family there are broken silver spoons and similar things not required for domestic use. The proprietors of such things would doubtless willingly devote them to a patriotic purpose." In order to assist those who desire to act in this way, the *Moscow Gazette* undertakes to transmit to the Treasury any articles of this kind which may be forwarded to its office.

This strange proposal, it need hardly be said, has not met with the general approval of the Russian Press. The *Exchange Gazette*, for example, ridicules the idea that "the necessity of an Imperial foreign loan can be removed by broken silver spoons," and justly remarks that "the article, if it had appeared in the foreign Press, would have supplied excellent material for the comic papers. Worse than this, the *Moscow Gazette* has inadvertently misrepresented the real facts of the case. In saying that there has been as yet no want of money for military purposes, it apparently forgets all about the foreign loan of 1877, and seems to know no thing about the recent extensive purchases of foreign bills by the Government.

So far as I can judge from the newspapers and other sources of information, the general opinion here is, that the Government ought to make a new foreign loan. The *Golos*, however, considers that a middle course is possible, and purposes an "internal metallic loan." Its remarks on this subject are worthy of attention:—

"So long as the defects of our paper-money system cannot be remedied—and that cannot be done until the present crisis is over—we must employ measures of an exceptional kind. At the present the metallic money required for the war is obtained in the open market, and for this purpose we hardly new paper roubles are issued. It would be much simpler if the Government, without calculating on the voluntary offering of gold and silver articles, would make a special loan of a new kind—we mean an internal metallic loan. The capital would be furnished in the form of gold and silver, and the interest would be paid in specie. By this loan, which would be open also to foreigners if they subscribed in Russia, metallic money might be attracted from abroad, and at the same time a large quantity of it would be furnished by home sources. The precious metals in a manufactured form might, perhaps, also be accepted—if not directly, at least by the intervention of the Mint. Such details would, however, require serious consideration. It is well known that for the success of any new loan it is necessary to offer new conditions. We must not hesitate to give a high rate of interest, and we must not trust to the patriotic feelings, which have a much more regular way of expression in the voluntary subscriptions to various benevolent institutions than in operations. Whatever burdens might be imposed on the Treasury by the new loan, they would be at least lighter than those created by the issue of paper-money. From three years to three years music chills and speculation rises, and in order to avoid them we must take other measures. The measures which we have indicated demand certainly considerable exertions on the part of the Government and of the country. But the sooner the nation determines to make sacrifices, the more quickly will it free itself from the burdens of war. That is an axiom. Of the self-sacrificing spirit of the Russian people there can be no possible doubt. What is desirable is that in the region of finance as well as in the field of battle there should be self-sacrificing spirit. Peace should be made to bear as much profit as possible for the State."

Unlike certain other organs, the *Golos* endeavours to look at the financial position in a calm, impartial spirit, and condemns those rapid transitions from bright hopes to dark forebodings which may be noticed in the majority of the public. Before the war, when the revenue was steadily increasing, few persons would admit the defects of the existing financial system. Now, on the contrary, most people give way to exaggerated apprehensions:—

"We do not mean to say that our financial condition might not have been improved during the 20 years of peace, nor do we mean to assert that the financial difficulties which lie before us are trifling, but recriminations are now useless except for the purpose of avoiding new mistakes, and we can still overcome the difficulties which we possess if we do not deceive ourselves regarding their nature and extent. We must, however, beware of false financial conceptions, and we must take decided measures, founded on the assumption that the war will be prolonged for at least another year. These measures would be greatly facilitated by the present patriotic disposition of the people."

For the consolation of foreign bondholders, I may add that Russia will certainly do all she possibly can to satisfy their claims. She is justly proud of having always honestly paid her way, and she knows the moral and material advantages of possessing a high financial reputation. She is convinced that, whatever may be the difficulties through which she has to pass, she has a great future before her, and that for many years to come she will require the aid of foreign capital for the development of her natural resources. It is, indeed, quite possible that if the war should be of long duration, the day may come when she will find it impossible to pay punctually the interest on her foreign debt, but enormous sacrifices would be made to avoid such a contingency, and even if it did happen she would still be a long way from anything like repudiation. Though I have often heard financial matters discussed in Russia, I have never heard that ugly word uttered, and I have no doubt that if any one suggested it to Russians they would regard it as an insult. The cynical indifference to national reputation and national credit which was so common in some parts of America a few years ago, is a feeling which is happily quite unknown in this country. Unthinkable crimes may be excused by pointing out that Russia cannot afford to repudiate. Perhaps they are partly right, though I must add that that motive, if it exists, is still in a latent state. In any case, for foreign bondholders the fact is of infinitely more importance than the explanation.

But supposing that Russia succeeds in raising money sufficient to bring the war to a satisfactory termination, how is she to increase her revenue so as to pay the interest on the new loans? That is a very serious question. Some people imagine that by strict economy the ordinary expenditure might be diminished by 50 millions of roubles, and that this sum could be devoted to paying the interest on the new debt. Others propose to increase the duties on tobacco, sugar, salt, and similar articles. A third group recommend the introduction of an income-tax as a panacea for all financial evils. Perhaps all these methods might be applied with advantage, but detailed discussion on this subject is still premature. One thing, however, we may be quite sure of. The financial difficulties to which the war must give rise will compel the Government to undertake a thorough financial reform. A Commission for this purpose has been in existence a good many years and has already printed quite a little library of materials. All the members of this Commission with whom I have spoken fully recognize that the present system has many radical defects, of which the chief is that by far the greatest part of the taxation falls on the poorest classes. All the influential organs of the Press have likewise recognized this fact, and advised the Government to lose no time in making the necessary changes. But as yet very little has been done to remove the evil. The great flood of reform enthusiasm which swept away serfage, much administrative tyranny and many judicial abuses, gradually subsided, leaving the question of taxation high and dry on the sand. So long as the revenue steadily increased and the annual deficit steadily diminished the Minister of Finance naturally thought that it was better "to leave well alone." At the same time, there were other reasons for inactivity. Some far-seeing persons hinted that if the upper classes were made to bear their share of the public burdens they might not unreasonably demand to have a voice in the spending of the money collected. However this may be, when the Minister submitted the question to the Zemstvos—that is to say, the local elective administration—the Provincial Assemblies, in which the landed proprietors always form a large majority, unanimously recommended that the peasants should pay less and the landed proprietors more than they do at present. Some Assemblies proposed that a kind of income-tax, resembling the Prussian *Klassen-steuer*, should be introduced all over the country. Thus the Government might have introduced thorough reforms without exciting any serious discontent or opposition among the nobles, but it refrained from doing so, and most people came to the conviction that nothing serious could be undertaken in that field during the present reign. Now, however, the prospects are very different. The war will necessarily produce a series of deficits, and these cannot well be removed without introducing radical financial reforms.

In conclusion, let me refer to an error into which many English newspapers fall when discussing the financial position of Russia. They find from the official statistics that the imports greatly exceed the exports, and on that fact they build some very important theories. Now, they ought to know that they build on a very unsafe foundation. The amount and value of the imports may be regarded as fairly represented in the statistical tables, but the official data regarding the exports are notoriously incorrect. The reason of this is very simple. The authorities have a direct pecuniary interest in discovering the real amount and value of the imports, because imported goods have, as a rule, to pay Customs' dues. With regard to the amount and value of the exports, there is no such practical interest, and Russian merchants habitually understate their mercantile operations when they think there is little chance of being detected. The Russian merchant, it must be remembered, has always a more or less vague apprehension that he may be subjected to some new tax or to some kind of administrative blackmail. Accordingly, even in those cases where he has no dues to pay, he is very apt to understate the amount and the value of the goods which he exports.

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By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
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The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

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HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS.—MODERATE.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 37, Meadow Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Auditors' Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1877.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, October 13. 1877.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
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This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has POSITIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

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The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

The English GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaibe, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

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TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

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This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, this Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIF known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER and STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to correct instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

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GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 17, 1877.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

WANTED, a COMPETENT NATIVE MECHANICAL ENGINEER who has passed the Boiler Act Examination and has had experience as a Fitter, to TAKE CHARGE of a WORKSHOP for the said Harbour Works on a salary of Rs. (1 0) One Hundred. Applications will be received up to 15th Nov mber 1877. They should be addressed to the State Engineer, Kutch.

MANIBHAI JUSBHAI
Dewan of Kutch.

Bhuj, October 12, 1877.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL.
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Re. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

GILROY, a powerful and very handsome high-caste Arab, 7 years, 14-3 high, a perfectly broken Cavalry charger, up to 14 stone. Rs 1,500.

ROB ROY, a very handsome bright Bay Arab, 5 years old, 14-2 high, well proportioned and compact built, an excellent hack and would suit as a first charger, up to 13 stone. Rs. 1,000.

FIREFLY, a very pretty Iron Grey Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1 high, has beautiful paces, splendid form and perfect temper, up to 12 stone Rs. 1,0 0.

Fine-looking Grey Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2½ high, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, good mover, up to 14 stone Rs 550.

A hush-caste Bay Arab Horse aged 14-1 high, a very good mover has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 300.

A well-bred Chestnut Arab, 9 years, 14-3, is an excellent saddle horse and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Gulf Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2½ high, a good mover under saddle, and goes well in single harness. Rs 450.

A well-bred Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2½ high goes exceedingly well in harness, is quiet to ride or drive. Rs. 400.

A handsome pair of Dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs 900.

A very handsome and well-bred English Grey Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, goes splendidly in single harness, and is a first class Mare for a Doctcart. Rs. 400.

For sale, an English-built horse box in first rate order, strong and well finished, suitable for immediate use. Rs. 100.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1877.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. Nevr and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Traver Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sookrie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the English Companies' Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "Via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

FOR SALE.

TALIM-UL-MUBLADI or Urdu edition of the Indian Vernacular Series for Elementary Schools with copious illustrations, compiled by various authors and edited by MAJOR W. HOLMES, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, with the aid of native scholars.

URDU-UL-QAIDA, an Introductory Primer and second Reader. Over 40 illustrations. First Reader of 48 pp. Third, and Fourth Readers shortly, other books, including manuals of Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration in course of preparation.

TERMS—Urdu-ke-Qaida 4 pie. First Reader with twenty-eight illustrations 1 anna 4 pie. Second Reader with twenty-four illustrations 2 annas. Any Schools or Teachers ordering to the value of Rs. 100. If original cases are taken, they will be sent free of cost to any Railway Station within the Bombay Presidency or Ahmedabad and to any Station on the G. I. P. Railway. Apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 p. m. on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, from persons having Steam Ship Tonnage for the CONVEYANCE from MANGALORE to CALCUTTA of about 43 Tons of AMMONIVE COIR, be the same more or less, which is ready for shipment.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or (2 240) two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire and delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owners at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted and to sign the Bill of Lading or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the Acting Collector of Customs may require of him.

5. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The expense attending Stamp Fee, affixed to Charter Parties as required by the Government of Madras, will be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

7. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, October 19, 1877.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Mills of the Company in Sonapore at Parell on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1877.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director in place of those retiring by rotation, but are re-eligible for election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, October 11, 1877.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this day to the day of the Meeting.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LNODON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Sucker, &c., &c. USED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Our London Partners should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE CO